Crop of the World and Breetre It from

MANY TARIETIES FINALLY SOLD The United States Brink One-half the Coffee

Varietico and Their Differences. The coffee expert has been away on a vacation. He got back last week, and when he met his old table comrades at dinner again they could not help remarking that his trip into the country had done him good. All of them knew that he had been up in the middle of New York State, where he was born and brought up, and they knew also that this was the first time in years that he had thought it possible to leave business for long enough to really have a vacation.

Well, old man," was his greeting, "did you have a good time?" Splendid."

you catch any fish in those ponds and brooks where you have told us you used to find Seem ? " No. I didn't go fishing."

Spent your time riding around to see old friends and acquaintances and the country I suppose?" said another friend. No," said the coffee expert. "I can't say

that I went out riding much." Well what in the world did you do? Sit

around and loaf all the time?"
"No, I didn't do that, either. You see," said
the expert, growing animated. "I have been for a long time to get together some figures showing the amount and value of the importations of coffee to this country from every part of the world, and I found it a troublejob, so when I got a vacation I pitched into that, and now I have my table completed."

"So you couldn't keep out of coffee even for a vacation among your childhood's surroundings in the country?' Oh, I had a good time."

"Now, then," said another of the party, "per-haps you can answer a question which my wife puzzled me with the other day about coffee. In one of your talks you said that coffee came into the markets from more than 100 places in the world. When my wife heard this she wondered at it. 'If that is so,' she asked me, 'where does It all go to, and how is it that I never heard of more than four or five kinds of coffee in my life? If I go to a grocery store and what kinds of coffee they keep, what do they say? Java, Mocha, Maracaibo, Rio, and ground. Go anywhere that you like and you won't find that the stores have any ther kinds. Now, you ask your expert when it the hundred kinds of coffee go to, and her come to this country, under which of their aimes the different kinds come insequencing to our kindens. I should like to know, also

names the different kinds contained and also, how I am going to tell what sort of a substitute I am having paimed off upon me when I order the pure Java which he has recommended that we should all use. Now you have heard my wife's query, will you answer it?'"

"Certainty, "said the expert. "Your wife is right. In the retail trade there are only five kinds of coffee known—Java, Mocha, Maracabo, Rio, and ground—and yet under these five general brands there are sold coffees from all over the world. I have here the table which, I have been preparing, and this will give rou some idea of the widespread area from which coffee comes to the United States. This table shows where the coffee was shipped from and not where it was grown. I will explain that afterward." as grown. I will explain that afterward." Then the expert produced the following table: IMPORTS OF COFFEE TO THE UNITED STATES FOR 1895-6.

Prom	Pounds.	Value
Austria Hungary	1,273,740	\$210.984
Belgium	392,009	71,101
France	10.525,345	1,565,540
Germany	9,008,174	1,521,261
Italy	220,700	36,780
Net erlands	4,046,510	958,069
Portugal	VU.	24
Bwitzerland	50	17
England	8,826,629	1,587,062
Britis : Honduras	4,400	761
Costa Rica	12,431,800	2,006,732
Guatemala	18,829,301	2,011,188
Honduras	393,707	50.090
Nacaragua	2,005,636	859,919
Salvador	1h,1h4,nh4	2,535,304
Mexico	38,160,641	0.964,034
West indies, British	6,265,211	1,343,524
West Indies, itaytt		1.524
West Indies, San Domingo	283,920	71,357
West Indies, Cuba	9,720	2.043
West Indies, Porto Rico	372,427	81,496
Brazil	377,825,962	60,377,745
Chill	50	9
Columbia	2,030	227
Ecuauor		182,314
Puten Gulana		3,294
Peru	145,048	21.083
China	Ed1,634	150,579
British East Indies	1.400,215	25%,607
Lutch last Indica	15,719,829	8,174,023
Turkey in Asia	16	4
Ali ot er Asia	21,040	9,500
French Oceanica	24,000	5,354
Bawaiian Islands	108,245	22,333
ritish Africa		14,111
Liberia	65,816	11,659
Eg: p:	0.25	11.2
All other Africa		43,591
Venezuela	12,045,108	2.107,753
all other British possessions.	4.216.976	840,975
otal	414,305,745	\$89,232,098

"Here, you see," continued the expert, "that, without particularizing the ports of shipment, the coffee comes from forty different places. You will also see that, assuming that we have 70,000,000 persons, big and little, in the United States, we buy more than six pounds a head for men, women, and children, and that we pay men, women, and children, and that we pay for this at first cost nearly \$90,000,000, or about as much as we spend for sugar, or more than we get back from the world for all our shipments of kerosene oil and other petroleum products. Coffee stands side by side with sugar as one of the two most important of our imports, and its use is increasing largely from year to year. We use about one-half of the entire amount of coffee produced in the world and more than any other country in the world and more than any other country in the world. In Europe tea is the great standard drink, and you will find that few of your for-sign-born servants drink or like coffee, but that they all dote upon tea.

"Now, in looking over this list you will ob-serve that a great deal of coffee reaches us from

"Now, in looking over this list you will observe that a great deal of office reaches us from countries in which none is grown, and that other countries where coffee is a considerable product, like Hayti and San Domlingo, are credited with either very small shipments or none. This merely shows the roundabout ways of commerce. The coffees which are credited to Austria-Hungary, Helgium, France, Germany, and Italy come almost entirely from Central America, South America, and, in the case of France, from Hayti. That from the British West Indies, the British East Indies, and Ceylon. The San Domlingan coffee, which amounts to more than 3,000,000 pounds a year, goes mostly to prisons in Europe. It is one of the finest coffees in the world, comparable to Java, but it has no standing in the trane because it is so carelessly gathered and is pretty nearly half dirt when it is shipped. Haytian coffee is also very good. Haytiships about 8,000,000 pounds a year to the markets of the world. As yeu can see, the greatest quantity shipped by any one country is from Brazil. Brazil furnishes about three-quarters of all the coffee raised in the world and we take about three-quarters of her whole product.

"Now about how this variety of coffees gets

de product. Now about how this variety of coffees gets Now about how this variety of coffees gets into our atores under five names only. The assorting into standard brands and grades tegins as soon as the coffees get to our market. No matter where they come from, they are all to be found under one of the heads which you will fast in this table, which is the form in which the prices of coffee are recorded daily in print:

BRAZIL COFFEE.
(Quotations are for invoice lines.)
Rio No. 6 14 Rio No. 8 12 Rio No. 7 125 Rio No. 9 Nom
Differences between grades as fixed by Ex- change coffee standards:
Ko. 1 4.00 above No. 7 No. 6 1.00 above No. 7 No. 2 4.50 above No. 7 No. 6 2 No. 6 2 No. 7 No. 7 No. 7 No. 7 No. 8 50 below No. 7 No. 4 2.50 above No. 7 No. 9 1.00 below No. 7 No. 5 1.76 above No. 7 No. 9 1.00 below No. 7 No. 5 1.76 above No. 7
MALE OF COLUMN TWO

MILD (OFFEE.
Invole	o rates.
Padane, Int. Nominal. Java, faucies 27 629	Laguarra (cont'd)— do. washed16 @18 Savanllin—
Macaraar-	Bucaram ga. 16 618
Narzenito- - rajillo 125/03145 100:000 135/041450	Hogota
Torar 14 215 Sterbia 15 6619 Cucuta, ord y 15 41514 Feir to good 1552416 Pr. to choice 15 215	Cent America - 18 G19 Cent America - 18 G19 San Salvador, 16 G17
Laguayra-	Guatemala and Coban
do washed 17 may	Nicaragua. 16 617 Jamaica. 185618

"Here you will see that the number of sep-scrate kinds of coffee has been reduced to cleven, all under the two general heads of Brazil coffee state kinds of coffee has been reduced to cleven, sil under the two general heads of brazil coffee and mild coffee. There are still some forty grades known to the jobning trade, but in the next stage—the wholesale trade—these all disappear and so do some of the eleven distinctive titlee. When the wholesaler comes to sell to the retailer he must recognize only the names known to the housewife. All his coffee must be either Java, Mucha, Maracaibo, or kin, for the ground coffee me will have taken their grades out of the market already and later returning them in packages to the gracery trade.

"In the best trade nothing passes for Java but the berry grown there, but as the price decreases great quantities of the other mild coffees become Java. First comes the (eylon berry, then the mildest of the Venezuelan and Exat Indian coffees. Nothing can decrive an expert as Java coffee, and in fact I can tell from the appearance of it what part of the world any coffee comes from, but it would be difficult to tell how one does it or just what the differences are by which we distinguish one kind of coffee from another. I have known a man who could tell give same thing about cysters by their looks.

and he could tell in some cases the beds in which the systems were raised, but I couldn't see the differences which were plain to him.

"Mocha as I have explained before, is mostly a nelusion. You see that but sixteen pounds of coffee came to this country from Turkey in Asia, where Mocha is, and that from all other Asia only 21,040 pounds was shipped. What figures as Mecha in the market is mostly be immature and misformed berries sorted out from many of the mild coffees and then rosated almost black to give a decoction from them the appearance of a trength. Many people have a quarter of a pound of Mocha added to their Jara, under the impression that it gives the mixture strength. Dried peas rosated would be as good.

"Under the head of Maracaibo you get, at re-One Mandred Sources-Classification of

e as good.
"Under the head of Maracaibo you get, at re-"Under the head of Maracaibo you get, at refail, the coffees from the various parts of
Venezuela, much from Colombia and the northern coasts of South America. Everything else
that is good enough to seil in the beat goes as
Rio. What won't sell in the bean goes to make
cheap ground coffee, where, mixed with chiccory, it still makes an acceptable drink for
thousands of persons.
"Not all ground coffee is as bad as this, however, but there is none that is really good.
There are some fancy brands in which fine
Maracaibo is used alone."
"Are the differences in the characteristics of
these coffees due to soil, climate, cultivation or
apecies, or all of these things?" asked one of
the party.

these coffees due to soil, climate, cultivation or apecies, or all of these things?" asked one of the party.

"I do not know, but I believe that the differences are due mostly to differences in surroundings. Coffee has been known in Abyssinia from time immemorial. In Persia it has been grown since about the year 875, and it was taken into Arabia from Abyssinia in the fitcenth century. The first coffee house in England was onened at Oxford in 1950, and in 1090 the Dutch took the coffee tree from Mocha to Java. In 1717 the French planted coffee in Martinique, and in 1718 the Dutch took it to Surinam. As nearly as I know all the coffee trees in the world are from the same stock, but the berries produced differ greatly now."

GAME PROSPECTS IN MAINE.

Prospects Good for the Autumn-Heavy Fines Imposed Upon Wealthy Sportsmen. DEDHAM, Me., Aug. 22.-Though it is fully two months before the coon hunting season should begin the coons have already been seen so often and have done so much damage to the growing crops that many of the residents have been out to try their luck. They have not only met with great success, but, contrary to the expectations of everybody, the coons proved to be excellent eating, though local tradition declares in rhyme: Always remember,

Coon or bear meat Is not fit to eat Until September.

As soon as the Coon Club of Bucksport heard about the game suppers that had been held at the farmhouses, a gregarious delegation was sent out here to get coons enough for a great joilification which is to occur the night after the September election. They hunted most of one night and did not get a coon. Toward morning a dog treed an animal in a forked yellow birch near Long Pond. The privilege of climbing the tree with a lantern and shooting the coon was put up at auction and sold for \$2.25 to Chris Gray. He spent a laborious half hour in finding the right limb, and had the satisfaction of putting two builets into the animal before it dropped. When he reached the ground a few minutes later the boys offered to say nothing about the affair if he would furnish a supper for the crowd. Gray objected with vigor until he saw what he had shot. Then he said that a man who would pay \$2.25 and work all night for the privilege of killing a big tomcat ought to have a guardian. On their way nome in the gray of the morning

he saw what he had shot. Then he said that a man who would pay \$2.25 and work all night for the privilege of killing a big tomcat ought to have a guardian.

On their way home in the gray of the morning they met two boys who had been out and killed three coons, which they offered to sell. The lads, who had put on a stiff price with no idea of potting what they asked, nearly lost their breaths when the money was produced without a question. As soon as the targain was completed Gray threatened to reveal the actual facts to the stay-at-home members unless the hunters would cancel his promised supper, which was due for killing the cat. To this they were forced to agree, and now there are three coons in Bucksport that will remain on ice until the second Monday in September.

Commissioner Carleton is enforcing the game laws with a vigor that surprises and simost scares the wealthy offenders, who have had things their own way for years. Within the last two weeks five or six prominent residents of eastern Maine have been fined \$100 and costs for killing moose out of aenson. Evidence has been obtained against three parties of Boston tourists that will startle them considerably and cost them dear when they come out of the woods. It is reported that two Connecticut men who have been canoing on the Allegash, hearing the wardens were after them, left their cances in the woods and made a forced march over the inte into New Brunswick. They will return home by the way of Montreal.

Trustworthy reports say that large buil moose—there great fellows with spreading antlers which the hunters look for are not at all common this year. There are plenty of two-year-old males, however, so the hunter who comes to Maine this fall will have no trouble in getting a moose. The up-river streams and lake shores are alive with deer. A lumberman who walked from Lobster Lake to Northeast Corry last week counted 160, and thinks he would have found more if he had been looking for deer. At present all the deer are keeping near the water to soid the f

1895, and this year the Maine hunters ought to get from 20,000 to 25,000.

Little has be'n heard about caribou. A few have been seen by the lumbermen, though not enough to demand comment. They are not at all common, and are harder to get every year. There are more bear stories going in Maine just now than there have been for the past ten years. They are much alike. The hunter sees a bear, and either shoots him or catches him in a trap. If the bears could talk, perhaps they would tell something worth reading.

MAKING A BIG RAFT.

The Third Experiment in Towing a Monster Bundle of Logs Down the Pacific Coast,

Irom the Morning Oregonian. The huge raft of logs now being constructed at Stella, Wash., by Messrs. Robertson & Baines, is receiving its fluishing touches, and will be cleared from the immense cradle on Saturday morning and towed over the bar and thence to San Francisco. This will be the third raft of logs leaving

Stella, the first unfortunately being lost at sea, but the second was successfully towed to San Francisco last summer. The raft, which is now ready for moving, is about 300 feet in lengta, cigar-shaped in construction, and contains 450,000 linear feet of piling and spar talis 430,000 linear feet of piling and spar-timers. Its value is \$45,000, and an insur-tance of \$10,500 has been placed on the raft, covering over one-third of its actual value. The rate of insurance, ten per cent, is so high that the owners did not feel justified in taking more of a risk than would be necessary to meet actual expenses entailed in constructing the great raft.

It is arranged that the raft will leave Stella Saturday morning.

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The O. R. & N. Co.'s tug Wallowa, assisted by one of the company's steamers, will tow the raft to Astoria, where it will be picked up by the Spreckels Company tugbont Relief and carried over the bar to the open sea. Here the steam collier Mineola, belonging to the Southern Pacific Company, will take charge of the raft and tow it to San Francisco, expecting to make the trip within five days.

Almost the entire lot of piling is for the Southern Pacific Company, it taking 300,000 feet, for which it pays \$10 per 1,000 feet. The remaining portion of the piles will find a ready market in San Francisco, as Columbia River pine is most sought for for use in piling in San Francisco Bay. The spar timber, about 25,000 feet, will be disposed of at local shippards without difficulty, as the supremacy of such timber for spars is recognized the world over.

The entire cost of the raft is \$34,000, including all expenses of towage and the insurance. The raft itself is an ingenious contrivance, and has been fully patented by the owners a valeoss of the first raft taught the owners a valeoss of the first raft taught the owners a valeoss of the first raft taught the owners a valeoss of the first raft taught the owners a valeoss of the first raft taught the owners a valeoss of the first raft taught the owners a valeoss of the first raft taught the owners a valeoss of the first raft taught the owners a valeos of the first raft taught the owners a valeos.

to protect themselves agains, competition. The loss of the first raft taught the owners a valuable lesson in construction, and, as now devised, the only danger to be apprehended is unusually bolsterous weather at sea, something exceedingly rare at this time of the year. A great feature of the raft is an immense iron chain, the single links of which are enough to task the strength of a man in lifting. The chain passes through the entire raft, end to end, binding the huge timbers securely together through an elaborate system of keying. In addition to this, there is an endless number of smaller chains, crossing over and under the raft transversely, for the better protection of the logs and preventing their movement while being drawn through the water.

The construction of these rafts gives employment to a large number of men at Stella and vicinity, and results in a large amount of money being annually distributed, a good portion of which finds its way to Fortland. The construction of not only one but several similar rafts next season is in contemplation, as San Francisco affords a good market for piling. Hitherto timbers for piling purposes have been secured in Humboldt and Mendocino counties, California, but the inferior quality of the timber and the distance the logs have to be hauled to tide water prove far more expensive than the procuring of suitable logs in Oregon and Wastington waters. to protect themselves against competition. The loss of the first rait taught—the owners a val-

der town of Seymour last month. Men who hadn't seen a store or a stone building in months. boys who had never felt the influence of civilization, save the kind found on an isolated Texas ranch, others who had shone in earlier years in the East, but had wed the wild life of the plains, and found they liked it better; all sorts and conditions of men, healthy, picturesque, and skilful in their own peculiar employments, were among those who descended on Seymour.

They came to aid in the celebration of an event the like of which has never been seen in this or any other country. The first reunion of Texas cowboys was the reason for the gathering. It was a marvellous gathering of fearless men, who, for the amusement of their fellows and the crowds that flocked to Seymour to enjoy the novelty of a cowboy reunion, took their lives in their hands and participated in the contests which had been arranged. The most victous horses that all Texas could produce were ridden bareback by spurless riders, the wildest steers in the State were turned loose to be roped and brought to earth by men and boys who are as achis rifle, and other sports equally dangerous were indulged in. The reunion was a glorious success from start to finish, and strangers who witnessed it saw things they will never see again, unless some time in the years to come

there is another cowboys' reunion. Seymour, the town where this remarkable gathering was held, is at the terminus of the Wichita Valley Railroad, a spur fifty-one miles long from the Fort Worth and Denver road. It is the nearest railroad town to all the great stock-raising country on the head waters of the Brazos, and is reached only after a trip which is declared by those who have taken it to be

around the ears of their occupants, horses securely pegred got loose in mysterious fashion, and streams actually changed the course hid out for them by nature to sneak around and under some batch of sleepers protected only by their blankets, trood nature prevailed everywhere, though, and not an arrest was made in Seymour that night.

Thursday morning opened the contests, and all Seymour, natives and visitors, went out to the depression twest of the "dogy" stock pens to see them. "Dogy" means the cattle of East Texas in cowboy parlance, and in these pens the animals are quaranthed when they are first driven in to Seymour. For two weeks before the reunion everybody who could hit a nail with a hamner, manipulate a saw, or fit a strip of board turned in to build a grand stand, and the structure, which held 1,500 people, was packed to its utmost capacity on Thursday morning. The box care along the Edings and the fences of the neighboring stock pens were crusted with enthusiastic men and boys. The horseback crowd and the prairie schoeners were ranged around the ground in a circle a half mile in diameter. Joe lickson, the marshal, and his aides illtted up and down, pushing the people back here and there, and seeing that the rough riders had plenty of room. All was excitement, for the first contest was to be between the most as liftul riders on the Texas plains—"bronk busiers" they are called. When a bronk busier tackies a bronco he either breaks him or gets broken himself, and it was well understood that the toughest animals in the Southwest had been procured for these contests.

From the crest of the bill a half a mile back.

the toughest animals in the Southwest had been procured for these contests.

From the crest of the hill a half a mile back of the grand stand, the scene was one which could only be presented in a Texas border town. The circle made up of the canvas-topped wagons and the horsemen, the interior a mass of rough riders dashing up and down, whooding and howling as they loosened up their less for the bronk busting which was to follow. They were the best horsemen in the State, and they were out to do one another up in the contests or die. The old cattlemen grinned as they watched the younger ones fooling around, and wondered, as they looked at the kicking and bucking mags in the pen, just how many of the loys were going to be laid up before the day was aver.

A pistal shot rang out in the air and out swept A pistol shot rang out in the air and out swept Marshal Dickson and his ables. "Clear the ring! Clear the ring!" they shout-ed, and the riders left the enclosure with whoops and yells.

nd yells.

Then the marshal announced that the first contest would be in rough riding. The prize was and yells.

Then the marshal announced that the first contest would be in rough riding. The prize was a suit of clothes, and the conditions were that the horses should be ridden with a slick saddle, which means that the saddle must be free from the roil usually ted across the horse, that the attrrups must not be tied under the horse, and that the rider must not wear spure.

Those in charge made no secret of the fact that all the horses they had were outlaws horses which it had been impossible to break, and the conditions made it dangerous riding. Many of the boys shook their heads, but Will Goff, a slim young cow puncher from Throckmorton county, jumped out and said he'd ride anything they brought into the ring. A quietlooking bay pony was cautiouslyied out by Jack Lasater of Seymour.

"He has a bad eye, but I'll try him if you'll give me my spurs," said Goff.

"No spurs; take him or leave him," said Lasater.

"Well I'll ride him any way, "said Goff, and.

give me my spura," said Goff,
"No spura; take him or leave him," said
Lasater.
"Well, I'il ride him any way," said Goff, and,
amid great applause, he pulled off his coat, threw
his suspenders aside, took a reef in his helt, and,
with one bound, ianded on the bay's back.
Swish! and his leather hat whistled through
the air and caught the bronche across the side
of the head. The pony pitched violently for
fifty yards, making about 300 revolutions to the
minute. Then he started to run and the crowd
howled.
"He's a plug!" yelled one.
"I'il ride him sideways." said another.
"Give me my spurs and I'il make him pitch,"
yelled Goff, and they did give him his spurs and
he cut the pony to bits but the exhibition wasn't
satisfactory. The rider had too casy a time.
Drury Gregan, the pride of Shakelford county,
down from Fort Griffin for the occasion, tackled
a little sorrel of the Heart L brand next. The
animal was a notorious outlaw and had never
been ridden. A secon as Drury was on his lack

a little sorrel of the Heart L brand next. The animal was a notorious outlaw and had never been ridden. As soon as Drury was on his back he began to pitch, with saidle cinched. This was a direct violation of the rules, but the sorrel evidently had no respect for the conditions of the contest. He plunged and kicked, jumped in the air, and made a seesaw of himzerf, but Drury held on and was marked down as a successful rider, amid cheering.

Emiline Gardenshire of the Lip ranch in Archer county was the next rider. Gärdenshire let it he known that he wanted the worst horse in the pea, and he got him in the shape of a bay from the Hashknife ranch, known throughout the section as the Montana Blizzard.

Gardenshire, rawhide whip in hand, crawled aboard cautiously, and, once firm in his seat,

began to larrup the bay unmercifully. A sight followed which tickled the spectators hugely. The man from Archer county rode with hands free and kept plying his whip constantly. There was a frightful mix-up of cowboy and horse, but firstenshire refused to be unseated. For fifteen minutes the bay bucked, pawed, and jumped from side to side, then amid cheers the mighty Blizzard succumbed and Gardenshire rode him around the circle at a gentle gallop, it was a magnificent piece of horsemanship.

Goff claimed another chance to abow what he could do, so they fished a bony yellow mag out of the pen, and after four bucks he gave Goff as neat a throw as was ever seen. Goff didn't care to test Gardenshire's supremacy further, and, as no one else stepped forward, the suit of clothes, together with the title "Champion Broacho Buster of Texas," went to the lad from the Lip ranch.

The roping contest came next, and fifteen minutes were given to those intending to participate in which to test their isriats. This was itself an interesting show. The boys ited their ropes to the horns of each other's saddles had then jugged in opposite directions for all they were worth. The ponies, wonderfully trained for their work, sat right back on their haunches and helped in the tests as though well aware of the fact that their own safety as well as that of the rider depended on the strength of the lariat. These were the rules for the roping contest, as read to the contestants:

Rule I—Steers to be in the pen and then driven by a committee of two men out at the west gate and

read to the contestants:

Rule I—Steers to be in the pen and then driven by a committee of two men out at the westgate and turned due west and run to a line thirty yards from stock pr.

Rule 2—The roper is to be stationed opposite corner of pen. Intendedately upon steer crossing abovementioned line, at each end of which will be a Judge, the word so will be given.

Rule 3—The roper is to have rope ready when word is given to go.

linie 4 - Hoper may carry extra rope for a tie rope. Huie 5 - Roping steer by his feet positively for diden.
Hule 6-If the steer is killed, that run and tie shall
to be counted, and the party shall have chance as nother steer.

Hule 7-Steers to be kept tiled until released by comnitee, to be tied by not less than three feet.

The man who ropes steer and ties him in the shortest
me will be awarded the prize, which is one \$75 flexble saddle.

time will be awarded the prize, which is one \$75 flexible saddle.

The steers, every one of which was an outlaw, were brought up from the pens in a cattle car. It had not been thought safe to lead them, as they were all big fellows, averaging in weight hearly 1,700 pounds, and, as Joe Dickson announced to the boys, "the most victous fellers in the country to-day."

The honor of being first man at the steers was awarded to Emilne Gardenshire. A big, speckled steer, with horns four feet across, was run out, and Gardenshire went for him. He threw such a big loop, however, that the steer went right through it, and the people laughed at him. This rathed the boy, and his next throw was a complete failure, missing entirely. The third throw landed fair and Gardenshire tyrned the animal end over end in bringing him down, it was a magnificent exhibition of skill, but the fact that the steer had run nearly a mile, and that the two misses had stricthed the time out.

Bezzos, and is reached only after a trip which is declared by those who have taken it to be the rolled prince. The was complete failure, missing entirery. The state of the Galvest prince of the rolled prince was complete failure, missing entirery. The state of the Galvest prince of the context of the Galvest on Daily Near, who went there to attend the reunion:

"Seymour, like other towns in the West, once enjoyed a big boom which provided it with buildings that would be an ornament to many towns ten times its size. A huge three-story stone building with about 80 feet from 1 stands with sashless windows and doorless doors, a grim sakelon-like monument over the grave of somebody's investment. Not far from it is a two-story stone opera house with rooms for business houses on the ground floor. It has haven had not companied to the provided the provided the sad and repentant the next day and begins to feel better on the third day, Seymour name had an occupant exceed thir dusters and hats. But as the man who is intoxicated feels and the same of the same who is intoxicated feels and the same of the s

Friday's fun opened with the barbecue near Capt. McLean's house. Capt. McLean founded Seymour, and his house was the first built there. There were speeches and sours, and such a teast as never took place in Texas before. It lasted all day, and at night the crowning feature of the whole reunion came off. A grand bail took place at the opera house. It was like all Western bails a dozen young women present and some 400 cowboys. Alex Henge, Jeff Scott, and George Taylor were the floor managers, and they did the best they could for the boys, but twelve young women won't go around among 400 roung men, even it they are the most obliging young women in the world and the ball does last all night.

The twelve young women wore gowns sent out from the East for the occasion, and the cowboys were as rattled as a lot of school children around them. The ball kept up until

cowboys were as rattled as a lot of school children around them. The ball kept up until 3 o'clock in the moraing, but long sefore that time the boys who couldn't get a dance quietly went out, got their mustangs, and put for it across the plains. On Saturday morning the reunion broke up entirely, and seymour sent her cowboy guests away with a cordial invitation to come again. The boys set off licketty-split in every direction, and for a week there was some tall rounding up and unranging of stock done to make up for those two great days at Seymour.

Lyman B. Sperry of Bellevue were described pesterday to a Sun reporter by Prof. Sperry, who has just returned.

Prof. Sperry has been searching for three

Hut maken as

Flathead county. Mont. This summer his party came upon two slatters, one of which they called the Sterry and the other this Chaney. The glacters of the Canadian Pacific are larger, those of the Swiss Airs are more celebrated, but he says that none and Prof. Sperry has climbed and stadied those of both regions present so cle rly and interestingly the result of glacial action on the rocks, and gives such full flustration of the tower of these moving masses of ice, as do these of the morthwestern corner of Montana.

I The Sattry glacter is about three and a half miles long and two miles wide, and is of unknown depth, but the indications so to prove that it is about 5,000 feet from its seamed bottom. It is not in any sense a dying glacter, as are so many of those in Switzerland, but its a living, moving mass of blue ice, with its lateral and terminal moralnes, its streams of milky water descending from the lower end in strong currents, with its crevasses and its regular movements. Two other glacters to the south of it, and overlooking Avalanche Sian, were at some time part of the large mass, and the three formed a sheet of ice fully seven miles wide. The Sperry glacter harrows at its slower end to a sough in the mountains and its slower end to a sough in the mountains and its slower end to a sough in the mountains and its slower the top of the mass of ice. Standing on the side of this peak, a man can see near the foot of the glacter, and all within two miles of it, no fewer than seven lakes, one of them an enerald, another a turouolse, another, receiving water fresh from the glacter, a milky white, and all of them allee with mountain trout and salmon. A mile to the north rises a laster peak, sed as a brick building, that all ceiving water fresh from the glacier, a milky white, and all of them alive with mountain trout and salmon. A mile to the north rises a laster peak, sed as a brick building, that almost exactly resembles a dried ox tongue. In all directions the effect of glacial action is apparent. A mile to the west, from the foot of the Sperry glacier, is a cliff whose broad face rises about 0.500 feet. On its front the stratifications are as plain as the fingers of the hand when held before the eyes. On some or the cliffs these stratifications are horizontal, the folding having been back from the facer on others they slope or are broken into foldings and angles.

The barry will make another trip next season to the same country.

Since THE War. Sheumatism and sood cured in every case since 1861. Famous Frens estion 166,884 cures incurables. Pleasant to take. 75c. bottle. Druggists. Book free. MULLEH, 42 University place. 3. 7. BIRMARCE BITTERs once a day builds up.

the blood is hot and the arder of the fray is throbbing in every fibre. Unless a man is an utter coward at heart, it seems to me that perforce he must in the nature of things be brave in the turmoil of battle. Of course, there, as elsewhere, degrees of conduct present themselves, and the true man will stem sudden panic or greatly dare to save the life of a comrade.

But it is in cold blood that the higher courage exhibits itself, and the comparative rarity of that virtue proves its exceptional and more elevated stamp.

Rarest of all kinds of courage is perhaps that variety which the Duke of Wellington used to call "two-o'clock-in-the-morning courage."

There was the spirit of the finest courage in the conduct of Capt. George Napier, who, being struck in the breach at Cludad Rodrigo, being struck in the breach at Ciudad Rodrigo, at the head of the storming party, his arm shattered by a cannon ball, kept cheering and directing his men as he lay bleeding and heipless, trodden on, buffeted by the charging soldiers. He would not have himself removed until he heard the place was won, and then, with his sash binding his arm, he walked quietly to the amputating place, waited his turn, and had to listen to the discussion of a point of eliquette between two surgeons as to which of them was entitled to perform on him.

That was cool daring on the part of a rough Irish private in the Peninsular war who, when a thirteen-inch shell fell in the crowded work, knocked out the burning fuse with a blow of his spade, picked up the shell and carried it to his officer, with the quaint remark, "There she is now, your Honor, She'll do nobody any harm now, for it's mesilf has knocked the life out av the crature!"

danger, spite of the bucketarul of water which resched him from time to time, seemed impossible throw hown, his footing from the very hurdle thrown down, his footing from the wattling had ignited the cartridges, which were popping off with the noise and smoke of a respectable stirmish. It seemed improve the wattling had ignited the cartridges, which were popping off with the noise a

Who does not remember the noble

courage and discipline of those recruits who stood in their ranks on the deck of the Birkenhead troop ship, waiting for the inevitable death that was imminent, while the women and children were being saved?

A Briton myself, I have ties with the great republic, and for that reason I cherish the knowledge of some acts of courage of the stamp I specially admire, performed by Ameri-cans—acts which probably are not widely known among the countrymen of those brave-men.

men.

It was in the late Admiral John Rodgers's first action in the Galera that a shell crashed into the turret in which he was with the gunners, and half smothered him with the blood ners, and half smothered him with the blood ners. and brains of an adjacent sailor. and brains of an adjacent sailor. Others were struck down by the explosion, and panic was setting in. Its progress Rodgers stayed, not, however, by angry voice and loud objurga-tions, but by the quiet, ruminative, half-complaining remark, as he wiped his bespat-tered face. "And they told me these things were shell-proof!" The utterance and the manner thereof appealed to the ever-alert American sense of humor. The gunners rai-lied and renewed the fight.

On another occasion, I think when his skip-

lied and renewed the fight. The gamers railied and renewed the fight.

On another occasion, I think when his ship,
the Weehawken, was in action with the Conrederats ironciad. Atlanta, Bodgers, having
gone below for a m.meet, found a man of the
turret gen crew wandering about between
decks. When challenged to answer for cowardice in describe his post, the man made no
reply, and was put in irons by Capt. Rodgers's
orders.

The fight over and the Atlanta a prige, one
of his officers, entering his cabit, represented

The fight over and the Atlanta a prize one of his officers, entering his cabin, represented to him that the man was no skulker, but, on the contrary, one of the best men on the ship, who had been dazed and stunged by the impact of a hostile missile on the turret, against the inside of which he had been leading; that he had been ordered below, and that when challenged by the commanding officer he had not yet recovered from the shock.

Redgers ordered that the man should be immediately unironed, and at quarters next day, when officers and ship's company were mustered, he thus curity but pointedly addressed the sailor:

"My man, I called you a coward resterday. I find I was mistaken, and," lifting his cap. "I beg your pardoh."

I had I was mistaken, and, "lifting his cap, "I beg your paridoh,"
Surely than this no commanding officer ever did a nobler and more gallant act, and one can well believe that for a chief so topal in his manhood to his fellow clizens, so generous and whole-souled in owning his error, the Weehawken's crew would have filed to a man

man.

It is remarkable with what different sentiments commanders regard the efforts of their subordinates to god renown.

Lord Woiseley, for example, would have every officer burn to selve every opportunity to obtain personal distinction. Steady old Lord Clyde, on the other hand, held that an to obtain personal distinction. Steady old Lord Clyde, on the other hand, held that an objection to the Victoria cross was its incentive to "aides decamp and staff officers to place themselves in prominent bosinous for the purpose of attracting attention." And he continues, "To such, life is of attie value as compared with the gain of public honor, but their rounds it is a crool injustice to other gallant officers, who, in all the excitement of action, have important, responsible, and self-abnexatory duties to perform."

I have seen Skobeleff dash into the turbulent heart of half a dozen actions, conspicuous, above all men by the white cout he were and the white charger he testrolle, and I have seen him stand on he parage; of our "have seen him stand on he parage; of our lent heart of half a dozen actions, considenous, above all men by the white coat he wore
and the white charger he testralle, and I
have seen him stand on he paraget of our
earthwork for an hour at a time, the target
for a heavy hre. These things seem to saver
of sheer recklessness, but they were done
in the intensity of devotion to a purpose,
that purpose being to gait prestize, to in
spire his men with considence to follow
whither he led, to stimulate them to daring
by the force of example.

He worked for results, and he mostly attained them; when he aided it was for no her cowboy guests away with a cordial invitation to come again. The boys set off licketty split in every direction, and for a week there was some tail rounding up and untanging of stock done to make up for those two great days at Seymour.

MONIANA'S GLACIERS.

Wonders of the Great Ice Fields Discovered by thaney and Sperry.

NORTHEILLD, Minn., Aug. 22. The glaciers found in northwestern Montana by Prof. Chaney of Carleton College of this city and by Lyman B. Sperry of Bellevue were described:

Northeight of the Great Ice Fields Discovered by thaney and Sperry.

Northeight of the Great Ice Fields Discovered by thaney and Sperry.

Northeight of the Great Ice Fields Discovered by thaney and Sperry.

Northeight of the Great Ice Fields Discovered by thaney and Sperry.

Northeight of the Great Ice Fields Discovered by the special colors of St. George twisted round over his should der, his face biase with powder and smoke this eyes baggard and bloodshor, and his voice units gone the special colors. I have a saw such a picture of hattle as he presented. he presented."
Skoteleff as striving for victory, for colar, for origination for unionities the cloud under which he unjustly lay. His motive were

who has just returned.

Prof. Sperry has been searching for three years for glackers that he believed were to be found in the mountain fastnesses of northern Flathead county. Most. This summer his party came upon two clariers, one of which they called the Sterry and the other the Chancy. The glacters of the Canadian Pacific are larger, those of the Swiss Args are more celebrated, but he saws that none and Prof. Sperry has climbed and staffed those of both regions present so clerify and interestingly the result of glackel action on the recks.

game little beast a going after the other horsemen.

That was pure, unserfish, devoted, gallant
chivalry, concerning which, as behoved a selfrespecting soldler, he kept shelme. It was necause I went and tool the story to ser Evelyn
Weed that Beresford got the Victoria (ross;
and, indeed, he declined the honor were it
not accorded also to the soldler who had aded
him in keeping the wounded man in the saddle
during the retreat.

This piece of work of Beresford's I account
"the bravest deed I ever saw:" and I should
have made it the topic of this contribution,
but that I have already described it fully in
print.

of a very different type of courage was the conduct of Wigram Patty, a distinguished instan officer who was in companion with the little garrison of Samtiribeken at the beginning of the Franco-terman war.

DEEDS OF GREAT VALOR.

SOMETHATHAVE COME UNDER THE NOTICE OF ARCHIBALD FORBES.

The Famous English War Correspondent's Riorics of Bravery in Many Lands The Bravest Beed He Ever Saw Was a Herete Rescue from the Enemy in Africa.

Promite Youth's Companion.

There are so many kinds of courage that to enumerate the variety in detail would fill a number of the Fouth's Companion. Personally I do not rank particularly high heady valor in the battle or the foriorn hope. Then the blood is head of the property of the cannon-filling them from the blood is head of the powder in the barrels and in the powder in the barrels and in the particular of the powder in the barrels and in the particular of the province of the cannon-filling them from the place of the cannon-filling them from the powder that the structure was done, were simply covered loosely with a grant of the powder in the barrels and in the particular of the province.

Besides the powder in the barrels and in the same of the province of the pr

open powder barrels, which, when the work was done, were simply covered loosely with canvas.

Besides the powder in the barrels and in the charge bag, there was a quantity of Remington cartridges, partly in cases, partly in loose beans. There was not even a sentry on the hut. I remembered thinking it the most dangerous place I had ever seen.

And now-sparks, carried by the wind from some cooking fire, or swept from one of the innumerable cigarettes constantly being smoked, had fallen on the roofing hurdles, and they, as dry as tinder, were kindling into isolated blazing tongues!

The two Englishmen were running toward the hut at top speed. Then they diverged. One headed for the water, the other haid straight for the hut, clambered up its wattled aids, reached the roof, and set about beating out and throwing down, as far away as possible, the blazing hurdles. His comrade had filled a bucket and was swiftly carrying it to the man on the roof of the hut.

The Russian officers of Tehernaleff's head-quarters caught up the idea, ran toward the stream, and formed a chain, but the long link next the hut was allowed to be constituted by the comrade of the man on the roof. His danger, spite of the bucketsful of water which reached him from time to time, seemed imminent.

With every hurdle throwa down, his footing

SPEECH OF THE SIX NATIONS. To Be Studied Parther by a Philologist o the Bureau of American Ethnology.

From the Washington Evening Star. Philologist J. N. B. Hewitt of the Bureau of American Ethnology will leave here in a few days for a novel expedition of study, to be made in the Grand River Reserve, seventy miles west of Buffalo on the Canadian side. In this re serve are combined the odd tribes known as the Six Nations-the confederation of Indians composed of the Oneldas, Mohawks, Onondagas Cayugas, Senecas, and Tuscaroras.

Mr. Hewitt, by applying a novel system, will make dictionaries and grammars of these indian languages, and by aid of these data will make on the string. English translation of the Bible of the string. English translation of the Bible of the string the dreft may be as a study of der great question bible of the string the dreft may be dequestion which will settle der fated der history of the world. Althous more civilized than most Indians, those of the Six Nations have never before been studied ethnologically. Mr. Hewitt will "live Indian" with the big chiefs, and will take elaborate notes upon all that they tell him. He can speak eight Indian languages, and has a knowledge of practically every language of the Old World. He is preparing to carry with him a phonograph, which will preserve for him the words and schiences the paring to carry with him a phonograph, which will preserve for him the words and schiences the paring to carry with him a phonograph, which will preserve for him the words and schiences will be a continue, and will afterward grand our of the silver data we could not be silver for the continue and will afterward grand our of the silver data we could not be silver. Ben we could make strength in the part of the silver data we bought. All we would have ter do will supply the literat translations to every seutence. Since no American tribe, except the Mayas, has ever han a written language, the publicipation of utterance he will need a special alphabet of a silver for modified and will be supply the literat translations to every seutence. Since no American tribe, except the Mayas, has ever han a written language, the publicipation of the silver dollar and put U. S. a under he will be a special alphabet of the silver dollar and put U. S. a under he will be supply the silver dollar and put U. S. a under he will be supply the silver dollar and put U. S. a under he will be supply the supply and according to the supply and the supp Mr. Hewitt, by applying a novel system, will make dictionaries and grammars of these In-

liss equivalents following. They will after said be a ranged a phabetically and printed. A This officers of the phabetically and printed. A This is a controlled to the phabetically and printed. A This is a controlled to the phabetically and printed. A This is a controlled to the phabetically and printed. A This is a controlled to the phabetically and printed. A This is a controlled to the phabetically and printed. A This is a controlled to the phabetically and printed. A This is a controlled to the phabetically and printed. A This is a controlled to the phabetically and the phabetically and

caucht there which were wafted to our ears when our friends learned of our destination, to all of which my friend from the East listened. This stream, as you know, flows through a narrow dellie, with necepitous sides, and, winding around considerably after leaving Freestone, finally empties into the Facility and relative to the contract of the come now for me ter take a testing from the come now for me ter take a testing from the contract of the contract of the come now for me ter take a testing from the contract of the

This stream, as you know, flows through a narrow defile, with precipitous sides, and, winding around considerably after leaving Freestone, finally empties into the facilitie, and right near there we had our leadquatters, at the Ocean View House, tramping up the narrow can in each morning with bait in ourselves as well as the fisher.

We had good sport—fine luck, in fact—for two days and on the third day I chose a very wild shot and scated myself on a large rock overhandship the creek. If sheel with a line and rod, using the same old-fashioned sort of worm I did as a hoy. There was no need to use the more scientific fly when his were so easily caught.

The Easterner was downstream a little way, and everything was intensely solemn and quet.

initian officer who was my companion with the little garrison of Santpricken at the besinning of the Franco-terman war.

On the Franco-terman war.

On the 124 of August, the day, of the poor little inventions and control in a down on the little nown Frosard's divisions from the Spicherenbers. The teerman bast takion slowly quitted. As the last detach ment cleared out from the earthwork it had been holding, a man was shot down.

Batty, who had been chaffing at the with drawai, "got mad." caught up the falled man's ride and pouch, ran out, drooped on one knee, and started a lively fusillade against Pouget's French brigded. Fonget's brigate respectively was bowled over.

His reckless freak would have cest him his life without benefit of clerky had he, and myself the trouble of going out and fetch in fifth to hospital.

Hatty fell fighting bravely in Afganistan, a country in which it matters bothing whether you are heatral or bedigerent. But for the secolient adags, Na and bound a mortule, is should style his conduct at Saarbrücken reckless beyond measure.

Some instances of serviceable exposure to danger in coid blood, undertaken without any relate. The scene was Gen. Telegrand for the summer of 1876.

The Easterner was downstired and everyfiling was intenced valend on the little and everyfiling was intenced when and everyfiling was intenced when and everyfiling was intenced to see committee that one wall when he if it and everyfiling was intenced when and was a dathern when he delay of the sec come and which can't which call when he will an everyfile and swall swall was a strated white and white and with a with the warrender when he will have called an everyfiling was i

PANHANDLING AT 16 TO

ORBER WHISKERS RDACK BY. PLAINS THE SILVER QUESTION,

Me Addresses the Ancient and Heneralds
Order of Free Silver Panhandlers on the
Incurs of the Eng. and Induces Silver
Mearware to Communicate with Silver
"Me friends," exclaimed Plum Milligia,
hammering the table with an old shoe, "did
hammering will now convenels. We have been

hammering the table with his wife and convention will now convent. We have tem-bled ter settle der fate of der great an glorent bled ter settle der United States. De time bas ecome wen every citizen wants ter t'row his come w'en every cutzen wants ter trow his wind valve wide open an' yawp fer de mod of der country because de poor downtroiden work-in' men is gettin' it where Two Fingered Pete over dere grabs der whiskey bottle. De workig men haven't got time ter take up de battle be cause dey're too busy workin', an' it rests too our shoulders ter make der scrap fer dem." Plum's exordium was greeted with prolongs
"hoorays" from the delegates to the Coarse
tion of the Ancient and Honorable Order of Fre Silver Panhandlers, assembled in the reading room of a Bowery lodging house. The free silver crame has struck the Bowery in earner and all the panhandlers along Park roward its tributaries feel the new fanaticism in in worst form. Thus it was that the new organization, mentioned above, was formed and the CM Panhandlers' title amended. Now each one of the Panhandlers imagines that has the owner of a silver mine out West, and talk about stocks and bonds in his sleep. The data gates to the Convention were One-Eyed Ra Jake the Beefer, Bull Dobynski, an ex-Rossian

Black. They represented no special district but came from "any ole place," as Jake the Beefer put it. After the rumpus caused by Plum's opening address subsided, he continued with the business

Nibilist; Plug Hat Reilly, Weedy O'Hara

Swipesy Porter, Wormy Harty, Two-Fingerst Pere, Slab McSwilligan, and Green Whister

of the convention.
"Dis push has got tergedder ter settle oned der most momenshus questions in de history at der nation, as I observed before. Dat is de silver question. It sin't a question such as me deal wid every day when we holds up guys h desi win every day was and asks, 'Have ye got er dime about yer dat isn't workin'? but it's a question of how much silver do we til when we git der Treashury. Dat's all we want Now, I bein' de Chairman, per temper, which bein' Greek means just fer de time bein', ! wanter make der announcement dat Green Whiskers Black is der permanent Chairman, an' I now invites him ter take der chair."

The applause was deafening when Green Whiskers strode across the floor, and, striking several attitudes, grabbed the old shoe from Plum Mulligan and hammered the table When the noise had subsided he said: "FR'EN'S AN' FELLER CITIZENS: In 'ceptin' der high honor of permanent Chairman of dis Con-

vensh, I desire ter state from der bottom of me heart dat yer do me proud, an' dat goes-see [Applause and cries of "We're proud of ret,"
"You're de stuff," and "Give us some rah"] I have made a study of der great question

mare it

a mental

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. Visit ve hees

come now fer me ter task a either to up an 'pay fer a remi-chotes down stairs, d'yer see 'Der Convention is ad our announced Green Whisker, a filed out to "rake up der price. From the Boston Evening Total Clouds overcast the sky the gr

Aug. 18 in Boston. The surrarely visible. There were seals the late afternoon, but we had an entitle rainbow with all its heartife continues through the rainbow with all its heartife continues and theartife continues through the rainbox sum piercing through the accept. Turning to the west at the state of the dark inland seemed to be seeme dark island seemed to be green smooth lake, surrous shore, a stream of fiery most

city plainty on the court

DR. HALLETT. The great blood and nerve speand private diseases of men 16 a. 16th st., near 2d av. New York cured; hours, 9 to 9. Write or care